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2.15 " " " " " " " "

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[249-2]

THE TWO BLOCKADES.

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDS BRITISH
POLICY.

A REPLY TO AN "LEGAL AND IMMORAL ATTACK."

Mr. Balfour has prepared the following statement in regard to the blockade of Germany by the fleets of the Allies, and it is being circulated abroad:—

Great interest has naturally been excited in America over the threatened blockade of Germany by the Allied fleets, and many criticisms have been directed against the Governments responsible for this policy. This is most natural and legitimate. The Order in Council affects both neutral interests and international law. And the United States of America—the greatest of all neutrals and a leader of reform in international procedure—has a double interest in the discussion.

Let me say, before I go further, that I am in no sense personally responsible for the policy which has been adopted. I was not consulted upon it; and I view with the greatest dislike any course which seems in the smallest degree to violate the rules of international warfare. But those who will consent to consider the present case on its merits will, I think, be persuaded that the policy of the Allies has a conclusive moral justification.

THE THREAT AND THE REPLY.

Put shortly, the case is this: The Germans declare that they will sink every merchant ship which they believe to be British, without regard to life, without regard to the ownership of the vessel, without any assurance that the vessel is not neutral, and without even the pretence of legal investigation. The British reply that if there are to be the methods of warfare employed by the enemy, the Allies will retaliate by enforcing a blockade designed to prevent all foreign goods from entering Germany, and all German goods from going abroad. Whether such a policy be, or be not, in harmony with the accepted rules of international law is a point to which I shall refer in a moment. But this at least may be said in its favour. It cannot cause the death of a single innocent civilian; it cannot destroy neutral lives; it cannot inflict injury upon neutral commerce comparable in character or extent to that which would be produced by a blockade whose legality was beyond question.

But this contention, however true, is, in the eyes of some critics, quite immaterial. Law (they say) is law. Those who break it are guilty of a wrong which does not become a right because others have broken it in a manner yet more deserving of condemnation. The German practice may be brutal to belligerents and reckless towards neutrals; the British practice may be careful of human life and tender towards the interests of non-combatants. No matter. Neither can find justification in the accepted rules of war; both, therefore, fall under the same condemnation. But such a mode of reasoning applies the most rigid technical standards in a case where technical standards must be used with caution. It appeals to the letter of international law, but it ignores the spirit.

THE RULE AGAINST "DISCRIMINATION."

What, in the eyes of the objector, is the defect of the British Order in Council? It is that the blockade of which notice is there given does not possess all the characteristics of a blockade as defined in authoritative text-books; and that, in particular, it violates the rule which forbids "discrimination" in favour of one neutral as against another.

Now the object of this rule seems clear. It is designed to prevent the blockading Power using its privileges in order to mete out different treatment to different countries—as, for instance, by letting ships of one nationality pass the blockading cordon while it captures the ships of another. Such a procedure is, on the face of it, unfair. It would have no object but to assist the trade of one neutral as against the trade of another, and arbitrarily to redistribute the burden which war unhappily inflicts on neutrals as well as on belligerents. Now I submit that if there be "discrimination" inflicted by the British blockade, it is not discrimination of this kind. It does, no doubt, leave the German trade with Sweden and Norway in the same position as the German trade with Holland and Denmark, and in a different position from the German trade with America or Africa. But the "discrimination" (if it is to be so described) is not the result of a deliberate policy, but of a geographical accident. It is not due to any desire to favour Scandinavian exporters as compared with American exporters; and in practice it will have no such effect. They are not, nor to any important extent can they be, competing rivals in the German market.

WHAT INTERNATIONAL MORALITY REQUIRES.

If any man be in doubt whether this point be technical or substantial, let him weigh the following considerations: The rule against discrimination was devised (as we have seen) in the interests of neutrals. But which is best for neutrals—that there should be a blockade conducted in the ordinary way, or that there should be a blockade of the new pattern described in the Order in Council? The latter may indeed ignore the Baltic, and treat Scandinavia as if, like Holland, it were divided from Germany only by a land frontier. But while the discrimination so produced can inflict no substantial injury on any neutral, the blockade to which it is due, unlike its more orthodox predecessors, forbids the capture either of neutral shipping or neutral goods (other than contraband of war), and so relieves the neutral importer of his most serious anxieties.

But, after all, it is the equity of the Allied case rather than the law which mainly interests the thinking public in America and elsewhere. The question which presses most insistently for an

answer is not directly connected with legal definitions of blockade, but with problems of international morality. There are German thinkers of distinction who deny that any such morality exists; but this, happily, is not a doctrine which has any chance of acceptance among English-speaking peoples. What, then, does international morality require of one belligerent when the other belligerent tramples international law in the dust? To some persons the answer to this question seems easy. Why, they ask, should the crime of one party modify the policy of the other? International rules should be obeyed by both sides, but their repudiation by one side leaves the obligation of the other unimpaired. Such an answer, however, confounds international morality with international law; and though doubtless the two are closely related, they are not identical. The obligation of the first is absolute, that of the second is conditional, and one of its conditions is reciprocity.

"IMPOTENCE, HAS DUTIES AS WELL AS PRIVILEGES."

If any feel inclined to quarrel with the word "conditional," let them consider what would happen if ordinary law were deprived of all its sanctions; if the State lost all power to enforce obligations to protect the innocent or to punish the guilty. A community so situated might prosper so long as there was a general agreement to obey the laws and the agreement were maintained. But if the criminals broke it whenever it suited them, ought the innocent tamely to submit? Ought they to entrust their security to police who could afford no protection, and to courts which could afford to inflict no penalties? Ought they, in short, to behave precisely as they would if social conditions were normal? Few, I believe, would think so.

Now the relation between States under international law most closely resembles the relation between individuals in such a community as I have described. International law has no sanctions; no penalties are inflicted on those who violate its rules, and if a State makes use of forbidden weapons, the neutrals who blame its policy, do nothing to protect its victims. Nor is this surprising. In the present unorganised condition of international relations it could not well be otherwise. But let them remember that the law on those who violate both its spirit and its letter, let them not make haste to criticize belligerents who may thereby be compelled in self-defence to violate its letter, while carefully regarding its spirit. For otherwise the injury to the future development of international law may be serious indeed. If the rules of warfare are to bind one belligerent and leave the other free, they cease to mitigate suffering, they only load the dice in favour of the unscrupulous, and these countries will most readily agree to changes in the law of nations who do not mean to be bound by them.

GERMANY'S METHODS.

But though, as I think, international law can hardly be literally obeyed unless both sides are prepared to obey it, we must not conclude that the absence of reciprocity justifies the injured party in acting as if international law and international morality had thereby been abandoned. This would be a monstrous doctrine. The Germans, who began the war by tearing up a treaty, continued by inflicting the worst horrors of war upon a people they had sworn to defend. Could we, therefore, argue that because the obligations of international law are repudiated, the Allies, when the opportunity occurs, would be justified in plundering private property, shooting innocent civilians, outraging women, and wantonly destroying works of art? Could they rightly do to Germany all that Germany has done to Belgium?

Assuredly not. I preach no such doctrine. These things were brutal and barbarous before the law of nations took formal shape; they would remain brutal and barbarous if the law of nations fell into desuetude. Germany would, indeed, have no right to complain of retaliation in kind, but this would not justify us in descending to her level. The policy which I am defending has no resemblance to this. It violates no deep ethical instincts; it is in harmony with the spirit of international law; it is more regardful of neutral interests than the accepted rules of blockade; nor is the injury which it is designed to inflict on the enemy of a different character from that inflicted by an ordinary blockade. And, lastly, it is a reply to an attack which is not only illegal but immoral, and if some reply be made, it is a question of expediency, not of principle.

THE "INFERIOR" BRITISH.
GERMANY'S SELF-COMPLACENT VANITY.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a curious article on the essential superiority of Germany over England—a superiority, it seems, says the *Times*, quoting the article, which is bound to remain what ever the result of the war may be.

There is said to be "not the smallest reason to take a black view of things," but even "in the worst event, that of England imposing upon Germany an unfavourable peace," it would never be possible for England to get the better of "the German spirit."

The first reason for this state of things is England's laziness and "dull lethargy." The second reason is Germany's superiority in "intellectual possessions." The third reason is the miserable state of English education. The fourth cause of German superiority is the German military system, "that incomparable institution which no power in the world shall take away." The end of the matter is as follows: "We Germans, therefore, can say, in pride and confidence, that we are, intellectually, stronger than England, and that in the intellectual sphere we are at least fifty years ahead. It will be our task to maintain this lead."

RUSSIA IN TIME OF WAR.

PEASANT OPINION.

"PRUSSIA MUST BE THRASHED."

The special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* recently wrote from Petrograd:—

A Russian merchant, who has just returned from a drive of between 300 and 400 miles over a familiar route in the interior of this country, has supplied me with some interesting facts as to the changes wrought by the war on the peasant population of the regions through which he passed. His tour took him through districts which are distant as much as 150 miles from the nearest railway, and almost devoid of anything which could be called a town, but he found everywhere that the developments of the campaign were followed with astonishing attention and intelligence.

Newspapers, which were, of course, many days old, were eagerly sought after, read, and passed from hand to hand, but the peasants were not mainly dependent upon the Press for their knowledge of the chief events at the front. Since his last visit to these regions all the larger villages had been linked up by telephone, and by this means news is circulated almost as rapidly as it is in the capital.

For the information of the areas which are not included in the telephone system, an organisation has been extemporised which works very rapidly and effectively. The leading news of the day is written on sheets of paper, which are given to travellers, who are asked to communicate the contents to the villagers as they go along.

Naturally, the eye was struck by the absence of men in the prime of their years, but although every family has some member in the fighting line and many have already suffered bereavement, the attitude of the peasants towards the war is absolutely unflinching. Over and over again we heard the resolute declaration: "The Prussians must be thrashed." The word Germany was hardly ever heard mentioned, and, with remarkable political acumen, these simple people have realised that it is Prussia and the doctrine of violence incorporated in her against which we are now fighting. Their appreciation of this fact has been sharpened by the presence in their midst of a large number of prisoners of war. They sum up their experiences with these captives in the words: "The Austrians are no like the Russian soldier, but the Prussian is a brute with whom it is impossible to do anything." In one district in which the question had been raised of supplying prisoners to do the agricultural work which, in the natural order of events, would have fallen to the men now on active service, the peasants said: "You can send us Austrians, but if any Prussians come here we will hunt them out of the place with our flails."

AUSTRO-GERMAN HATRED.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the greatest difficulty in controlling the prisoners arises from the incessant and unprovoked quarrelling and fighting between the Germans and Austrians. In some places it has been found necessary to separate the two nationalities. At one, though they work together during daylight, they are quartered for the night on the opposite banks of a canal. The Austrians, as a general rule, work willingly and cheerfully, but the Germans are sulky and recalcitrant, and sometimes are only induced to do anything by the threat of drastic measures of compulsion.

Letters received by the peasants from their men-folk in the army are full of glowing eulogies of the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose popularity is consequently as great in these remote regions as it is in the big towns. The country-folk have profound faith in the tenacity and impartiality of the Commander-in-Chief, and are convinced that he will bring the campaign to a victorious conclusion. There is no sign of any impatience among them at the duration of the war. Here, too, they seem thoroughly to have realised the essentials of the situation, and they say, "there is plenty of time."

They have great admiration for their British Allies, those "fine fellows who are capturing Constantinople."

Asked how they got on without spirits, the peasants replied: "At first it was a little hard, but now we have got used to doing without vodka." In place of this once almost universal beverage they now drink coffee, and a particular type of coffee-machine, with a whistle which sounds when the water boils, has become as indispensable an article in the equipment of many a peasant log-hut as the almost sacred samovar. Already the old terms for a gratuity, "Nachai" (for tea) and "Narodka" (for vodka), are being replaced by "nakofe" (for coffee).

My informant noticed a curious by-product of the sobering of the nation. The rich and redolent expletives with which the conversation of the moujik was formerly liberally spiced, are now hardly ever heard.

In some places he passed through the work one usually done by men has now fallen to the women, who are showing wonderful capacity for unfamiliar tasks. Altogether, the war seems to have had a most stimulating effect on the peasant mind, which is now exerting itself on many problems previously a sealed book to it. Specially keen is the interest taken in education, and the hope is everywhere expressed that the conclusion of peace will be followed by an improvement of the schools.

Fine music and fine poultry were two things of which little Ella's father was very fond. Recently he bought a talking-machine, and among other records was one of a very brilliant aria by a great coloratura soprano. The baby listened closely to the runs of the bewildered music until the singer struck some high arpeggios and trills at the close, when she exclaimed: "Daddy, listen! She's laid an egg!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

HOOP OR HOBBLE.

"HOPELESSLY SILLY LAWS" OF
FASHION.

A WOMAN'S PROTEST.

Thus Alice Herbert in the *Evening Standard*:—

A lady novelist (an able one) has just been writing to the papers. She says, with piteous truth, that most of us have wardrobes full of narrow frocks, left over from last summer, and now comes Fashion and makes fools of us, with wide things nearly fit for crinolines.

"Won't it be awful if crinolines do really come?" a woman said to me. She had the perted lips of one who has just heard that 80,000 Germans are at Salisbury. Crinoline, apparently, can "contain" like influenza, and prove less answerable than the submarine.

Can it be that my sex consists of silly women, very silly women, and women? Or is it merely that we have always had the wrong job allotted to us? Which of our specialities do we manage well? We cannot choose the clothes we wear, or keep our servants or our husbands, or control our daughters, and I only know one female cock who gives you nice potatoes.

If we all calmly wear our narrow frocks, I have been told that we shall look "conspicuous." That we should thereby keep them in the fashion, and force the conspicuousness on to the voluminously skirted, does not occur to anyone.

A SILLY SKIRT.

I, who exclude intelligence at every pore, am just as bad. I have a growing dread that part of the proceeds of this article will go in a wide, silly-skirt, and coat with little jaunty tails—whereas my tastes are all for long and slender lines. For many years I have desired a pocket. So have thousands. To please the people who sell bags (I cannot think of any other reason), we have gone pocketless, and left our bags on counters and in trains and omnibuses. The passengers and the latch-keys that the snapper-up has gathered for the last ten years must make a momentary stay this time. It is quite safe to trust most women with a latch-key. They will not keep it long enough to make it dangerous.

Men, says the writer of the protest, are under no such tyranny. I do not quite agree. The frock-coat was the dumpy man's opportunity. It gave him a majesty which the morning-coat, failing him in his weakest spot, deprives him of; but where is the frock-coat now? And what male in the twenties will dare to grow a beard and get off the trouble of shaving, or the waste of time and tips at the barbers? No, men have a taste of the whip—a flick on occasion; but we are stripped from neck to toe, when Fashion orders straps.

Is there no hope for us? Our hamstrings now have all been tied into knitting needles; but when the great and terrible things have passed away, and left the little things to lift their trodden heads again, could we not realise that clothes are not a net of God? In fact, they started with defiance of Him.

EACH FOR HERSELF!

Think what an England it would be, where beauty is concerned, if every woman wore the style that suited her, if passers-by in every street could have a picturesqueness of a fancy ball! Of course, utility should count, and common sense. But how much of either is there in a "hobble" which will not let you jump into a bus, or in a spreading skirt that makes you take the room of two instead of one when you are in?

One cause of our dislike of individuality is our champions. These disastrous ladies, in their limp and livered-coloured serges, lanky hair, flat shoes, and nervous habits, have such a self-righteous air of being the rejected of men, but elected of heaven, that our gorge has risen at them. Just as our surge meeting has always sent me out an anti-ready-to-talk about that cradle and all the other antiques, while an anti-meeting has nearly made me send the housemaid for the hammer or burn the Marble Arch, so the sight of the consciously uncared-for, however, deliciously comfortable, has always turned my thoughts to *drummers* *cris*. There need not be too fatally much common sense about our clothes. The woman with no nonsense about her will have no sweet nonsense offered her. But let the nonsense be our own; and let it not be silly nonsense.

ON DOWDINESS.

I have heard women say that the fault lies partly with their vanity. A certain type of man is flattered to be seen with women who look "smart." The fault remains that dowdiness does not always lie in wearing the unfashionable thing. It quite as often means wearing the right thing in the wrong way, or having the wrong hair and figure. We all know the woman who turns Bond-street into Brixton in the act of "putting on." Men are very, very innocent in these matters, as a rule. The average wife has only to exhume a tea-gown of the nineteenth century and wear it with an air for the average husband to exclaim: "Another new creation!"

Seriously, when, as the protesting novelist observes, such mighty issues are at stake, need we give half a thought to fooleries of fashion? There are some things to which we must submit. There is one style of dress that fate may really bring at any moment—the black dress of the widow, the fatherless girl, the soulless mother. From that dress may Heaven keep us, though we shall wear it, those of us who earn it, as the role of the King's daughter. In face of this, the summary law of sorrow, how do the silly, silly "laws" of Fashion stand? We are not dolls, but sisters, mothers, wives; and the fashion-column is not the column that we turn to now, in every paper, with a quickening pulse.

A Tientsin contemporary learns from a reliable source that the cultivation, sale and consumption of opium is proceeding on as large a scale as ever before in Shansi. The Governor himself is reported to be addicted to the drug, it is allowed to be grown openly throughout the province, and people are smoking it more generally and openly than for many years past.

THE MADMEN OF
MID-EUROPE.STRIKING SERMON AT THE
UNION CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, minister of the Union Church, Hongkong, preached a powerful sermon at the Union Church yesterday morning, basing his remarks on the text, "If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter: for He that is higher than the highest regardeth: and there be mightier than they" (Ecclesiastes vii, 8).

Our immediate attention is fixed, he said, upon international affairs, and in that sphere the general hopes of improvement have had their worst setback. Of late years, it is true, things had come to look threatening. Still there was always a good deal to encourage the optimist. If armaments were piled up it was all said to be in the interests of peace. Peace conventions and arbitration treaties were multiplied, visits were exchanged between Royal personages, trade organizations, educational bodies, and religious representatives. Books were written to show that in modern life war had become an anachronism, profitless even for the victor. It seemed as if the propaganda of peace on earth had been taken out of the hands of the Churches, and transferred to the chancelleries and bankers and chambers of commerce. However, war has broken out, and I do not know that there is much to wonder in that. But we did expect—

all mankind had a right to expect—that if war could not be wholly averted in our era, they would at least be waged with more regard than ever to the dictates of human feelings and enlightened conscience, and with careful respect for the rules and understandings solemnly covenanted among the nations to restrict the evils and minimize the miseries of war whenever it might unhappily occur. We do see this in part, and in the midst of so much misery we ought not to forget it.

Never was such provision made against the wreckage of war, care for wounded, for widows and orphans, for refugees, and in Great Britain and France, at any rate, for prisoners of war. But, on the other hand, we have a tale of horrors too painful to recapitulate, incredible, but that they are unhappily proved beyond the possibility of doubt. The report of Viscount Bryce's Committee, following those of the French and Belgian Commissions, force home the fact that the enemy is capable of excessive and premeditated savagery toward all who fall into its hands, without distinction of sex, age, combatant or civilian. The policy of frightfulness has been no mere threat. It is a policy, and under its devilish cover license has been given to the worst passions that even war can let loose. Here is a reversion to type of the worst order; civilised men pursuing in cold blood the instinctive policy of the jungle; in the name of enlightenment organising the powerful works of darkness; with the alleged object of spreading a higher civilization, resorting to methods which are inspired and set on fire in hell.

AMERICAN OPINION.

In Japan last August I met numbers of Americans and heard the opinions of many about this war. The general opinion seemed to be summed up by one representative man, who said to me—"We look upon this war as the final great struggle of civilization and democracy against the feudalism of the Middle Ages." "Everything for which the United States of America stands," he added, "is at stake." One wonders what effect the sinking of the *Lusitania* has on that phase of neutral opinion. To my mind it does not add very greatly to what has gone before, and if any great country is content to let its innocent citizens be blown up and drowned by scores without warning and yet make no effective protest, it is that country's own affair, and in any case we must suspend judgment until we know what is actually being done or has been left undone. This is the kind of thing that was celebrated as a triumph for the German Navy, and for which, it is said, a half holiday was given in the schools. It goes naturally with the methods of poisoning wells in Africa, asphyxiating gas in France, shooting prisoners, murder, arson, rape, and pillage, which some of us have done our best to disbelieve, and which is certainly difficult to ascribe to a great modern government, only it happens to be true. And perhaps worse will occur before all is over and the mad men of mid-Europe are straight-jacketed for the common safety.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY AND FRIGHTFULNESS.

These things are not to be covered by Christian charity before they have even been repented of. One is willing to believe the best of the ordinary German people, and the best is to hope that they have been deluded by their rulers, but the Government, whoever it may consist of, has disgraced Christianity. Prussia in particular has brought shame upon Protestantism. The Queenstown jury did right to brand them as wilful murderers. We have to deal not with subjects for charitable consideration, but with impatient, incorrigible, dangerous offenders, who glory in their shame. It is indeed difficult to believe that such things can be true, and my text applies quite closely:—"Marvel not at the matter."

Perhaps we preachers will not have such deaf ears turned towards us now when we repeat the old and lately unfashionable truth that "the heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Supply circumstances and opportunity, fill people's minds with overweening self-esteem, what conceivable iniquity is impossible? And what will science and skill avail, except to put more power for mischief in the hands of wrongdoers?

A SHARP REMINDER.

We are having a sharp reminder that only righteousness exalteth a nation, and if it does not bring us to forsake our own sins we shall be the more condemned that we have thrived with indignation at the sins of others. If the dramatic tragedy of the *Lusitania* serves to bring home to some who did not seem well aware of it the real nature of the struggle we are engaged in, those lives will not have gone for nothing. Our own house needs setting in order. Its social and political injustices must be remedied and the fear of God be brought closer before our eyes if the seat of empire is to stand firm after this shock.

BELIEF IN RETRIBUTION.

The latter part of the text implied another belief which needed reviving amongst us—a belief in retribution. He suggested no manner of excuse for the atrocious wrongs done to Belgium, but he could imagine that surviving natives of the Belgian Congo saw in them the hand of One in whose sight the blood of the poor is precious. The outbreak of this war arose from trouble in the Balkans, incidental to the break-up of the Turkish Empire, and the nations involved were the very Powers, including Great Britain, who stood by for years and allowed the Turk to massacre his Armenian subjects by scores of thousands in spite of their own guarantee. "It is open to us," said the preacher, "to read retribution for that wrong in the catastrophe to-day, which, perhaps, might have been averted had Turkey been put down long ago and the Near East question settled by consent. Power is a dangerous thing in human hands, and few are capable of using it without injustice. Once let wrong begin, and no-one can see to what abysses of iniquity it may not lead. Nothing, we see, is too revolting, too fiendish, too degrading, too disgraceful. But it is certain that when all comes to be known wrong does not go unavenged. One that is higher than the highest regardeth, and there be mightier than they who slaughter the innocent, oppress the prisoners, take advantage of the weak, and lay waste the precious poor."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1841 Sapper C. W. Brown to Engineer Company.
No. 1842 Sapper A. Grant to Engineer Company.
No. 1843 Private H. E. Muriel to Scout Company.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for Monday, 17th instant.
5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Company (Recruits only)—Squad drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketry Instruction at Headquarters. Corpl. Grimes R.E. will attend.
Reminder, *ad.*

DETAIL.
3.—On duty from 7 a.m. 17th to 7 a.m. 18th inst.—Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co.
Officer on duty, Lieut. Rees.
On duty from 7 a.m. 18th to 7 a.m. 19th inst.—Right Half Scouts Co.
Officer on duty, Lieut. Wall.
Orderly Officer for week, Lieut. Preston.
Orderly Sergeant for week, Corpl. Carpenter.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.
(Central Police Station).
Monday, May 17th.—The following members of the British Company must parade at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—Brown, F. J., Grant, James, Kennedy, Martin, Nicoll, Rosser, Grant, Smith, and Wessner. The Indian Platoon and all recruits from the Chinese and Portuguese Companies will also parade for Rifle exercises at the same hour.
Tuesday, May 18th.—Portuguese and Chinese Companies. Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m.
F. C. JENKINS,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
UNION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

There were some interesting announcements made at the Annual General Meeting of the University Union, which was held in the Great Hall of the University on Friday last. His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor is President of the Union, and there are several well known gentlemen as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Fung Man Sui (Chairman of the Union) presided, and after the usual formal business, announced that the Presiding Officer would furnish the names of the new Council as soon as the ballot papers had been duly counted. He referred to the various activities of the Union during the past year and especially mentioned the successful issue of the University Magazine. He also expressed the hope that something would be done to provide better accommodation for Union members in the University.

Professor Middleton Smith (Hon. Treasurer), commented on the various items of the balance sheet. He was pleased to say that they had completed the new recreation ground in the Pokfulam Road, which was now a really fine ground. Although the Union, in common with the rest of the community, had suffered some inconvenience due to the war, as Indian troops had been quartered on the new ground, yet the Government had done very fairly with them. Of course there could be no question of compensation due to the loss of the use of the ground for a season, but the ground was being repaired and all damage made good at the Government expense. Only yesterday their President (the Chancellor) had enquired as to its progress.

Professor Smith then referred to the urgent need of a suitable pavilion for the ground. He said that from time to time visitors to the University, after admiring their fine buildings and equipment and after learning of their various branches of academic work, asked him "Suppose that some donor offered fifty or sixty thousand dollars to you for the University, how would you spend it?" Of course, he was always tempted to speak of extensions and momentary visions of new machinery and possible researches delighted him. But he always answered at once "On behalf of the Students' Union." Not only did they need the new pavilion to complete their splendid athletic ground, but they also needed proper accommodation for indoor recreations and activities. He fully agreed with the Chairman as to the urgent necessity for proper reading and club rooms, where the students of the various Faculties might fraternise. As treasurer he would do his utmost to persuade any friends of the University how admirably such money would be invested. He would guarantee to all donors of such a building that they should have their names handed down to posterity by suitable notices in the buildings. He sincerely hoped that a great effort would be made to obtain the necessary money for such a building fund. A pavilion for the new ground would probably cost about \$5,000.

The Treasurer's report having been adopted, the following elections were announced: Chairman, Mr. Lo Hin Shing; Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Mores; Hon. Treasurer, Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith, M.S.C. Members of Council, Messrs. Cheah Tiang Eam, Cheong Chee Hai, Fung Man Sui, Li King Hong, Li Tsok Lun, Mok Hing Tang, Yung Lam, Wei Wing Hon and Wong Siang Chien.
Mr. Lo Hin Shing, in thanking the members for the honour they had conferred upon him in electing him Chairman, made a further appeal, on behalf of the Union, for the Pavilion and also the Union Building. He was quite sure that if their friends only understood the very great importance of the matter they would willingly help them.

RESTRICTING THE TRANSFER
OF BRITISH SHIPS.

The *Hongkong Government Gazette* contains the text of a new Bill passed in England to restrict the transfer of British ships to persons not qualified to own them.

The Bill provides:—
(1.) A transfer made after February 12, 1915, of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, or a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade on behalf of His Majesty, and any person who makes or purports to make such a transfer after the commencement of this Act without that approval shall, in respect of each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2.) This act shall apply to British ships registered at foreign ports of registry and to British ships registered in any British possession other than those mentioned in the Schedule to this Act as it applies to British ships registered in the United Kingdom.
The Acts will have effect only during the continuance of the present war. The places mentioned in the Schedule are British India, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia (including Papua and Norfolk Island), Dominion of New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG C. C. TENNIS
TOURNAMENT.

Following is the result of Saturday's match:—

Handicap Singles "A" class, semi-final—S. P. Green (own 30) beat R. A. Bovey (receives 3/6), 6-1, 2-6, 6-2. Green now meets R. E. Hall in the final.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

TAIKOO R.C. v. H.K.V.C. AND SHROPSHIRE, L.L.

A match in the Rifle League was shot off on Saturday between Taikoo, H. K. V. C. and 4th Batt. Shropshire L. I. Taikoo beat the Volunteers by 24 and the Territorials by 48. It was very pleasant to see such a good score put on by Lieut. Hughes, especially as he was shooting with a strange rifle lent him on the range. Once he gets his team together they are likely to benefit very much under his able leadership. Capt. W. M. Scott made the highest score of the day, which is not unusual. Taikoo now qualify to shoot off the final of the Shield with H.M. Dockyard and the H. K. V. R.

The following are the scores for Saturday:—

TAIKOO.	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Capt. W. M. Scott	33	33	33	33	99
Mr. H. T. Heath	29	29	29	29	90
Mr. W. J. Eldridge	30	31	29	30	90
Lieut. J. D. Danby	29	30	30	29	89
Mr. A. Nicol	27	31	26	24	84
Mr. J. Simpson	29	24	30	23	83
Mr. T. Grimshaw	28	23	30	21	81
Mr. A. Whitlaw	27	27	27	21	81
	232	228	237	207	

4 per cent. to be deducted for aperture sights.

H.K.V.C.	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Capt. G. G. Wood	27	32	27	26	86
Sgt. Bullock	23	30	28	28	86
Co. S.-M. Dunne	26	23	29	23	83
Mr. Raiton	27	30	25	22	82
Gr. Green	23	27	25	20	80
Bomdr. Martin	23	29	25	23	79
Sgt. Sorby	23	29	25	20	79
Corpl. Young	23	23	23	21	71
	214	228	203	165	

No deduction for aperture sights.

4TH BATT. SHROPSHIRE L.I.	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Lieut. A. G. Hughes	30	32	33	35	95
Sgt. Small	31	30	30	31	91
Pte. Stinchcombe	27	26	31	24	84
Corpl. Morris	25	28	27	20	80
Sgt. Davies	31	26	17	74	
Sgt. Moore	26	26	19	71	
Co. S.-M. Gardner	23	27	17	67	
Sgt. Cotton	24	26	15	65	
	217	221	189	627	

* 4 per cent. for apertures on two scores.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Report of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd. states that the motor ships have fulfilled all expectations. They are building four more each having a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons. Both the Siam Line and the China-Japan line are stated to have worked satisfactorily. Of the Siam Line the report says the consequences resulting from the war have been counterbalanced by the higher freight rates ruling towards the end of the year. The Company made a total profit of Kr5,047,454 paid a dividend of 10%, and placed Kr1,250,000 to the Reserve fund which now stands at 40% of the share capital.

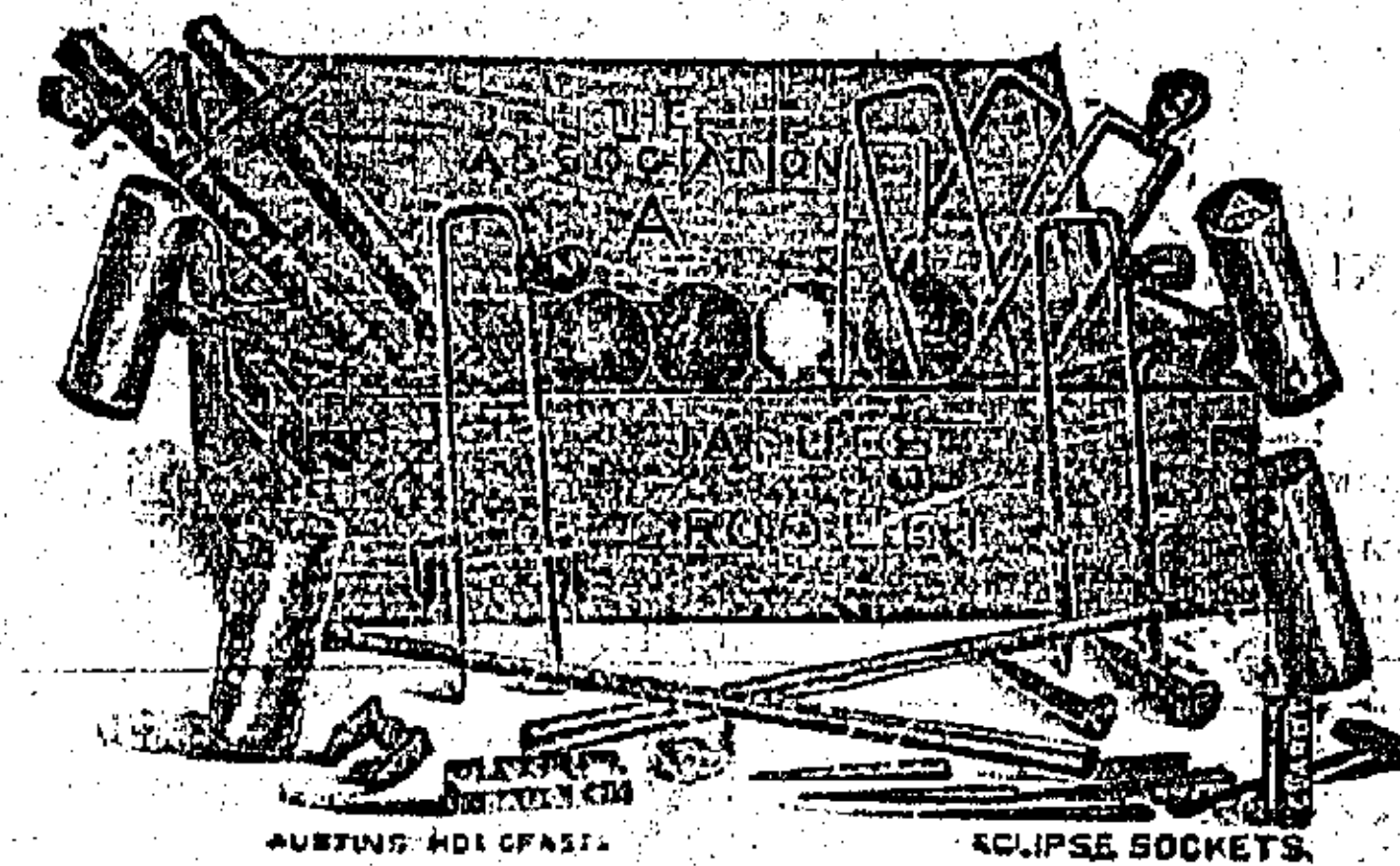
The *Bangkok Times* of the 3rd inst. says: Local freights are still showing an upward tendency. It is reported that the *Selan* has now been chartered for twelve months at the rate of 10,000 Straits dollars a month. Present rates to Singapore are 42 cents and Hongkong 60 cents as compared with about 20 and 30 cents respectively this time twelve months ago. The *Dover*, which has been on the Penang-Bangkok run for some time, is coming back to Bangkok on a two years charter, and is expected here early in July. Ships are being handled very quickly in port now. For instance, the *Profi* and *Heim* which arrived yesterday, in ballast, loaded and cleared again last evening, and the *Agga* which arrived late last evening cleared with full cargo today.

The P. & O. steamer *Nellor*, which met with a mishap at Foochow, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday, and immediately went into dock for repairs.

The steamer *Tjisondari*, for the Java-China-Japan Line, built at the wharf of the Koninklijke Maatschappij "De Schelde" at Flushing, made a successful trial trip last month.

The ex-Hamburg-America steamer *Senegambia*, 3,780 tons register, which was taken prize by a British warship, left Hongkong on Saturday, flying the British flag homeward bound. The vessel has been chartered by the P. & O. Company and on arrival in London will be handed over to the Admiralty for naval purposes. Capt. D. Ferguson is in command and among the other officers are: Chief Officer, J. A. L. Taylor, late of the *Chin Shing*, and Second Officer, J. W. Grier, late of the *Nam Sang*.

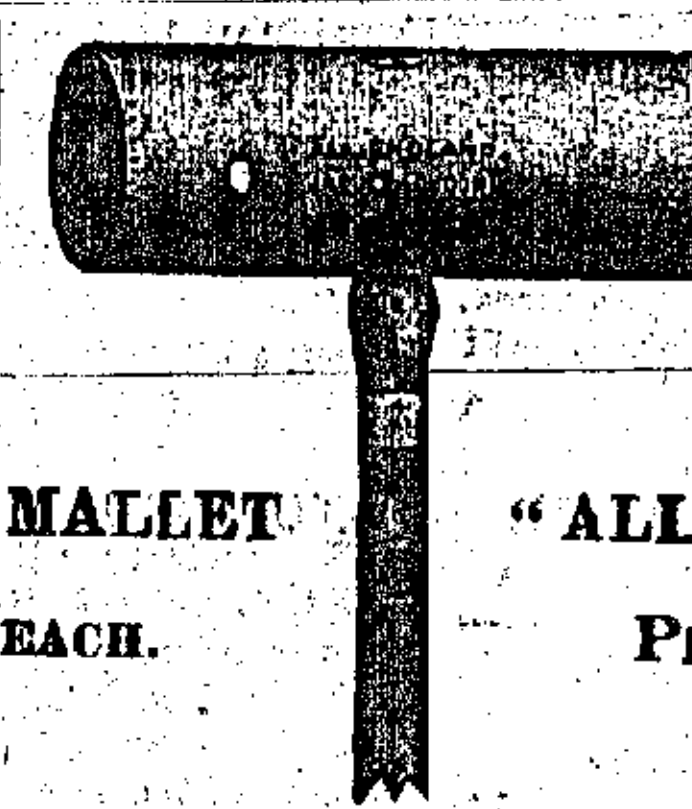
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CONTAIN 4 ASSOCIATION MALLET (9" X 3"). ASSOCIATION HOOPS, COMPOSITION BALLS, PEGS, FLAGS, CLIPS, RULES, ETC., COMPLETE IN STRONG WOOD BOX.

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per 1/4 lb. tin.

\$1.00
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It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1915.

[407]

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Commence at 9.15 P.M.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [584]

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN (British) for the post of ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN. Must be quick and accurate, accustomed to Shipyard and General Engineering Work. Age not to exceed 26 years, health must be good. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary expected, to—
THE BANGKOK DOCK CO., LTD.,
Bangkok, Siam. [583]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER. State qualifications and salary required. Not more than 3 certificates or references need be sent.
Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [574]

NOTICE.

MR. R. M. JOSEPH having resigned his appointment with this Company as from the 23rd February, 1915, we hereby give Notice that his Power of Attorney is withdrawn.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [577]

ESTATE OF W. C. H. WATSON
DECEASED, Late Commissioner of Customs at Hongkong.

ALL MONIES due to the above estate should be paid to the Undersigned forthwith and all claims against the estate should be sent to the Undersigned before June, 15th after which date no claims will be recognized.
HERBERT GOFFE,
Consul-General.
H.M. Consulate General
Yokohama,
Yokohama, 30th April, 1915. [571]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1915, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares will be paid their Dividend on presenting No. 5 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares to any of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE BRASSerie BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish at the buying rate of Exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. [582]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 8 A.M. to P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [592]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[544]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$1.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, MAY 17TH.

MISCHAELE PIASTRO,

(The Gold Medalist of Petrograd Conservatoire),

and

ALFRED MIROVITCH,

(Winner of the Great Eubenstein Prize),

NOW ON A WORLD-WIDE TOUR.

Direct from Queen's Hall, London, Reichstein Hall, Berlin, and the other principal Halls of Europe.

Hongkong's Premier Musical Treat.

Booking Now Open at MESSRS. MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Commence 9.15 Sharp.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1915. [504]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [559]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 26th May, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [561]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

FOR SALE.

ALL kinds of FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,
at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & Co.,
(Caine Road, No. 11A.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [485]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND

BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME

COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE

DIRECTOR

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy

owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
"ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAN."
Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. R. AVASIA,
Care of E. PABANY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [514]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [533]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [505]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
[Prince's Building]
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace
Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [52]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by
Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [572]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [55]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11,
The Peak, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, The
Peak, Furnished, immediate possession.

No. 3, DES VOUX VILLAS, 62, Mount
Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor,
Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"ROSEFORD," No. 134, The Peak,
Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, The Peak, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55,
ELGIN TERRACE.

"MOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, The Peak (CAMERON VILLAS
Apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIA
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

E

stands for Excellent, and anyone
who drinks our E-PORT, E-

SHERRY, E WHISKY

or E BRANDY can be in

no doubt that the letter E

signifies excellence of a high order

and good value for money. By

buying in bulk from the very best

firms, and bottling ourselves, we are

able to give our customers better

value for money than we could by

importing the same thing by the

case. There is an old saying "Wines

mature in bottle, Spirits in cask."

That is the *raison d'être* of

our magnificent wine vaults, which

challenge comparison with anything

of the kind not only in Hongkong

but the Far East. There our wines

are bottled off soon after they arrive,

but our spirits, except for a small

stock to meet daily requirements,

are kept in wood. That is why our

spirits improve in quality, and

spirits imported in case do not. Our

customers get the benefit of that

increment in value, as we charge

nothing for it. We cordially invite

our customers to pay a visit of

inspection to our wine vaults, and

satisfy themselves that the above is

no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

DEATH.

STOCKHAUSEN.—On May 10th, at Shang-
hai, A. A. Z. VON STOCKHAUSEN,
youngest son of the late F. W. G. von
and Mrs. Stockhausen, of Hongkong,
aged 52 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road C.
London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1915.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

PRESIDENT WILSON seems to have taken

up a much stronger attitude on the

subject of Germany's violation of interna-

tional law than previous reports had

led the world to expect would be the case.

"The President," we are told in a tele-

gram to-day "is absolutely determined

to re-establish international law on the

high seas, and the choice of peace or war

rests with Germany." That, indeed, is

the only construction to be placed on the

Note as it is summarised in a later

cable. Manifestly it is the duty of

the United States of America, as of all

other neutral States, to insist upon the

due observance of international law by

the belligerents. Nor need their inter-

vention in this matter be restricted to

the violation of international law "on the

high seas." At the time of the torpedo-

ing of the *Falaba*, by which act the lives

of over a hundred non-combatants were

lost, a New York paper put the whole

position very concisely in a paragraph.

After remarking that "it is permis-

sible on the open sea to send a torpedo

into an out-bound ship loaded with civil-

ian passengers, then it is manifest that

a great injustice was done to the Barbary

pirates when this country dispatched

bombarding warships to the African

coast," the *New York Globe* went on to

say: "If the rule that required the pas-

sengers and crews of attacked merchant

men to be protected and which confined

operations merely to the destruction of

property is to be disregarded, then it is

difficult to see how it is possible logically

to oppose the poisoning of water supplies,

the introduction of disease germs, and the

employment of assassins to murder the

leading personages of an enemy nation.

When a treacherous Greek offered to poi-

son PYRRHUS the warlike Romans reveal-

ed the plot to PYRRHUS and indignantly

delivered up the infamous creature who

made the proposal. But in these modern

days, after twenty-five hundred years of

additional culture, the representatives of

a civilized nation, acting with delibera-

THE WAR.

FIGHTING CONTINUES AT YPRES.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

A FIRMLY WORDED NOTE.

ITALY AND WAR.

MATTERS REACHING A CRISIS.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES' NOTE TO GERMANY.

A FIRMLY TONE.

LONDON, May 16th.

The text of the American Note bears out the forecasts made of it, but the tone is firmer than has hitherto been indicated in holding Germany to strict accountability. It emphasises that it is manifest that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen without inevitable violation of the sacred principles of Justice, Humanity and acknowledged International Law. Americans, it says, sail on the high seas in confidence that the United States' Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

It points out, in reference to the warning not to travel on ships belonging to belligerents advertised in the American Press by the German Embassy, that it was a surprising irregularity, and concludes by saying that the German Government will not expect the United States to omit any word or act necessary for the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

GRAVE EVENTS IN PORTUGAL.

ALARMING REPORTS OF REVOLUTION.

MADRID, May 16th.

Information received by the Ministry of the Interior, despite official reserve, indicates grave events in Portugal. Communications are reported to have been cut and revolts have broken out at Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem, and Lisbon.

It is believed that a Commune has been established at Lisbon, and it is reported that Sir Alfonso Costa, the former Premier, has been assassinated. All this is given under reserve.

Official dispatches from Lisbon state that the movement was led by the squadron in the Tagus which bombarded the city. Considerable damage was done and there were many casualties.

Private messages state that the Commander of the Vasco da Gama has been murdered. The garrison at Lisbon is loyal to President Arraiza.

Lisbon, May 16th.

At 8.40 in the evening the Revolutionary Committee issued a proclamation which exhorts the people to indulge in no reprisals.

REVOLT SUBDUED.

MADRID, May 16th.

At 11.40 in the evening a wireless message from Lisbon stated that the revolt had been subdued and that Captain Martin Sime had assumed command of the Republican troops.

It is rumoured that the Spanish warships *Espana* and *Callos Quinto* have been ordered to Lisbon. The leave of navy men has been suspended.

Two regiments have been sent to Sadajoz.

OBJECT OF THE REVOLT.

LONDON, May 16th.

Two despatches from Lisbon, dated yesterday morning, state that the sole object of the revolt was to appoint a new Ministry to defend and consolidate the Republic. The Revolutionary Committee met on board the *Vasco da Gama* to select a Cabinet.

Senhor Joachagas will probably be elected Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, May 15th.

12.00 p.m.

Great pro-war demonstrations are widespread throughout Italy. Signor Salandra, while driving through Rome, met with ovations from civilians and soldiers.

The well-known Reichstag Deputy, Herr Erzberger, was mobbed in the streets.

Latest telegrams indicate that Signor Giolitti's manoeuvres caused the crisis and put the country in upheaval. The denunciation of the Triplets is a step towards war, and it is generally asked what Signor Giolitti will do to help solve the situation.

It is reported that the King has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra.

ITALY'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ROME, May 15th.

Military preparations are proceeding despite the crisis.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

A WEEK'S RESULTS.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

LONDON, May 14th.

During the week ending 12th May, 1,427 steamers arrived at and sailed from British ports. Six British steamers, including the *Zuslania*, were sunk by submarines. Two British fishing boats were also sunk.

HERR DERNBERG LEAVES THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

Herr Dernburg, the German special agent, is leaving the United States, apparently as the result of a hint from the State Department where some of his remarks are regarded as undermining the loyalty of German Americans.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY RECIPROCITY.

PARIS, May 15th.

4.15 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—

Northward of Arras fighting continues, and we progressed 500 metres towards Souchez. There is a violent reciprocal bombardment along this front.

PROGRESS IN ARRAS.

PARIS, May 16th.

The evening communiqué says:—

We defeated the enemy north of Ypres, capturing several trenches in front of Hetsas and a portion of Steenstraete. Three machine-guns and fifty prisoners were taken.

The battle north of Ypres continues, and we have continued to make progress.

GERMANY'S SACRIFICES IN MEN.

Alluding to the calling out of the untrained Landsturm of the 1892 and 1890 classes, the *Cologne Gazette* says:—

A portion of the untrained Landsturm, the ripe manhood of the people and the strength of the nation, has just been called to arms. A measure such as the summoning of the Landsturm deeply affects the nation. Once more it is a question of taking farewell of wives and children and of making hasty arrangements rendered necessary by the absence from business and from the household of the head of the family. With wives and children clinging to them, garlanded with flowers, and amid the songs of our Fatherland, the German Landsturm marches through the streets and crowds the railway stations.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

ISSUE OF A PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

PEKING, May 14th.

A Presidential mandate has been issued making the declaration, on the recommendation of the State Council, that no port, harbour or dock shall be ceded to any foreign Power.

The Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Navy have been ordered to take steps to strengthen the national defences.

The vernacular Press accuse a high official of having accepted bribes in connection with the recent negotiations.

[Cablegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

CONCERT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Rarely has such music been heard in Hongkong as was provided at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening by Michael Piastro (violin) and Alfred Mirovitch (piano). The attendance was not large, really musical concerts invariably share this fate in Hongkong—but the applause which greeted the musicians revealed critical appreciation.

The programme selected for the concert would have satisfied the most delicate of musical tastes, and the manner in which it was rendered by both players left no doubt as to their great ability. Throughout, the audience must have been thrilled by the beautiful music which Piastro and Mirovitch produced, apparently without effort; they and their instruments seemed to have developed an almost human understanding. The violin playing of Piastro was the feature of the programme. Though quite youthful, the young Russian deals with his instrument in a masterly manner and the depth of feeling he instils into his renditions would move the coldest critic. What chiefly appealed to the audience in his repertoire was a trio of selections in the second half of the programme: "From an Indian Lodge" (MacDowell), "Dance Hongroise" (Brahms), and a fantasia from "Carmen" (Bisot-Sarasate). Each of these items called for a combination of feeling and skill which would severely try the majority of professional players.

Piastro played with an ease which was phenomenal, and his romantic Russian spirit was allowed full play with most thrilling effects. From the deep shadow and plaintive melody of the first number the player passed into the whirl and passion of the Dance Hongroise with perfect ease, and the conflict of emotions revealed in the "Carmen" fantasia was given in a manner which produced quite a distinct wait between the conclusion of the piece and the hearty applause of the audience. This gap is always a great compliment to the player's ability. There is no doubt that Piastro possesses the power to create that delightful rhapsody of feeling which is a direct result of music beautifully played and realised.

Much of what has been said of Piastro also applies to Mirovitch; he is a complete master of the pianoforte and has a distinct liking for fortissimo. After the sweet music of Piastro's violin the thunder which was created by Mirovitch was not thoroughly appreciated simply because the change was so sudden. Mirovitch attained a great height of excellence in Chopin's profound Sonata B Flat moll (con Marcia Funebre). The deep sadness of the Marcia Funebre which leads up to a great burst of passionate sorrow and then drifts away again into a place of shadow and quiet mourning, was played in a remarkably feeling manner. In his other items, also, Mirovitch revealed great skill and appreciation. The concert was in every way a musical treat rarely provided in Hongkong, and for this evening's concert the musicians should be favoured with a well-filled theatre. They thoroughly deserve this appreciation.

CONDENSED MILK IN JAPAN.

H. M. Commercial Attaché reports that the Japanese production of condensed milk is somewhat inferior to the various imported brands. The demand is rather small, but owing to the selection of cows and improvements made in the method of production, the reputation of the Japanese product has gradually improved and the demand has increased of late years. The manufacturing districts are Shizuoka, Chiba, Hokkaido, Yamaguchi and Ishikawa, etc. The total imports for 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to ¥2,046,074, ¥2,099,751 and ¥1,857,143 respectively, or expressed in British values, to about £209,500, £213,500 and £169,600 respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom for the said three years amounted to ¥425,800, ¥815,417 and ¥740,733 and from the United States to ¥1,204,278, ¥1,252,583 and ¥927,003 respectively or (United Kingdom imports) about £42,470, £92,240 and £75,680, and (American imports) £122,040, £127,800 and £94,630 respectively.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The Territorials' Entertainment Fund now verges upon \$1,000, and of this sum practically one half has been sent in to this paper by its readers. The result is very gratifying, and has, so far, exceeded the expectations of the promoters of the movement. Indeed, there is some risk that the public may begin to consider that the Fund is doing too well to need their support. But it has to be borne in mind that sundry disbursements have already been made in providing the men of the Shropshire Regiment with tramway fares to attend entertainments to which they have been invited, and with footballs, goal-posts, boxing-gloves, materials for writing home, etc. After all, \$1,000 is sufficient only to carry out the very modest programme that has been sketched for a period of two months, for when the men start attending the cinemas twice a month and smoking concerts are held on alternate weeks the funds will disappear like smoke, and it will not do to come to a sudden stop. Consequently, those who have been reining in their impetuous generosity for fear of overdoing the thing need pause no longer. There is not the slightest danger that the Committee will suffer from an embarrassment of riches, and fritter the money away in sheer despair. Even if the Shropshires should leave us shortly—and there is no official hint of this, despite the vague rumours that have been in circulation—they will probably be succeeded by other Territorials, and, if not, the money will be put to a good use, never fear. There are many surprising omissions from the subscription-lists up to date, but no doubt, with the stimulating example that has been set, these omissions will be speedily repaired.

The members of the Special Police (British Section) are quite naturally wondering when they will be wearing a distinctive uniform; they feel that an armlet is not the full extent to which the generosity of the local Treasury can go. Not one of the S. P.'s would think of begging for a uniform—they are all prepared to purchase a rig-out themselves—but the feeling of recognition enters into the matter. For many months now they have been drilling quite vigorously, and recently the Governor said how pleased he was to find that such progress had been made. Other people also, who would have to be the special care of the S. P. in an emergency, have said many nice things. Practical recognition would go a long way just now. If the Government, or someone connected with the Government of the Colony, could see their way clear to provide the S. P.'s with at least one set of uniforms it would make the men feel that they were really thought of in the light of a serious unit in the forces of the Colony. The S. P.'s would readily provide a change of uniforms, and the recognition would mean much to those who are doing what little they can in fulfilling the universal desire to "Do your bit."

It is good to know that there are a few people remaining in the Colony who have a yearning to make the place as beautiful as possible, and some of the letters which have appeared recently in the *D. P.* on the subject were really entertaining. I have often wondered why little laying-out schemes which are commenced and given promise of developing into quite a garden city are stopped half-way and allowed to remain in an ugly dappled condition. There are quite a number of instances of this in the Colony, and Sfatun Square, burdened with "the finest site," naturally leads the way and appeals at once to those who would have a Colony beautiful. Many of us have despaired long ago of the "finest site" being made a place of beauty and a joy for ever, but there is really no reason why the pretty idea which "Linnaeus" evolved could not also have been thought of by those who make a business of beautifying side-walks and so forth. Some day our dream of a department which will carry a job through to the most beautiful end obtainable may be realised. Until then, people like "Linnaeus" will have plenty of cause for complaint.

During the past few years the roads of the Colony have not been the theme for the caustic comment that they were formerly, but the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, at the Legislative Council meeting last week, had a new complaint to make. His strong point was that important roads should not be opened up, or brought up to perfection, at the beginning of the wet season when they are liable to suffer from torrential rains. The roads to which reference was made were, no doubt, certain macadamised roads,

like the one by the Law Courts, and it reminded me of a reference I recently saw to certain instructions of the Local Government Board at Home who stipulated, if I am not mistaken, that macadamised roads, being easier to repair in the wet season should be done then, so as to be in order for the dry season. Be that as it may, one is glad to see that the roads of the Colony are being greatly improved. Judging from the road work which has been in progress during the dry season the P.W.D. must have expended a very considerable part of the year's vote. Still, we are all glad to see the good work going on and, therefore, I feel inclined to re-echo the immortal words of William Jennings Bryan: "Don't rock the boat."

While on the subject of roads, I may mention that my attention has been directed more than once to the condition of the roadway on the Praya front down Wanchai way, past the Corinthian Yacht Club, for which, of course, the P.W.D. gets the blame. Inquiry elicits the information that the part of the road complained of is the tram track, for the maintenance of which the Tramway Company, I believe, is responsible. I presume, however, that it is the duty of the P.W.D. to see that the Tramway Co. does not neglect this responsibility.

If the present weather holds we shall be able to witness a really great tennis match on Wednesday. When the Committee of the Club announced that the game between Green and Nisbet would be one of the finest exhibitions in the East there were some who thought that the long bow was being drawn. However, all tennis players realise the ability of both the men who meet on Wednesday next, and it is very difficult to say who will start favourite. Green will have a big following from Kowloon, for though the game is looked as an exhibition affair it is virtually looked upon as the local championship. Green has won the championship this year; for three consecutive years previously Nisbet had won the honour, and now the two players meet. If Nisbet is beaten then Green will be able to feel that he had to defeat the next best player in the Colony before the Championship passed on to him. All the grand stand tickets have been sold and we may all confidently look forward to a great game.

ROBERT R. RANDOLPH.

ASPHALT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The following particulars are given in an American Consular report as to a discovery of gilsonite in the Philippine Islands:—A deposit of the variety of hard asphalt known as nintahite or gilsonite has been discovered a few miles inland from the west coast of the island of Leyte near the northern end of the island. The deposit is said to lie somewhere between the towns of Villaba and Leyte, on the west and northern coasts, respectively. Large samples of this mineral have been sent to the Insular Bureau of Science, and several competent geologists have examined the deposit for private capital and have supplied the bureau with some of their data concerning the deposit. Up to the present no representative of the bureau has visited the deposit. The occurrence of the mineral is described by a competent observer as a vein or bed outcropping with a thickness of several feet across the floor of a gully and apparently dipping into the hills on either side at an angle of 40 degrees. The observer was unable to determine whether the material is a bedded deposit conforming to the dip and strike of the shale in which it occurs or whether it is a vein deposit cutting across the shale beds. Near the outcrop there is a petroleum seep from which a heavy oil oozes in small quantity. A number of mineral claims have been located on the ground in the vicinity of the principal outcrop and some development work has been done by the Bryan-Landon Co. of Iloilo and Cebu. Reports that several hundred tons of asphalt had been developed by this work were published in a Manila paper recently. The observer whose conclusions are quoted above is of the opinion that no such large amount of asphalt has yet been produced, but that the amount mined is probably not in excess of 20 tons. Relative to the conditions of mining, it is said that the inflow of ground water and the necessity for heavy timbering to support the shale roof seriously retard the exploitation of this deposit. The following analysis of a representative sample of the deposit is supplied by the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands: Character, solid and brittle; colour, dull, brownish black; fracture, perfect conchoidal; hardness, 2; specific gravity, 1.028; penetration at 25 degrees C., 6 degrees; loss of weight at temperature of 183 degrees C. for five hours, 3.28 per cent; total bitumen (soluble in CS₂) 93.79 per cent; organic insoluble, 1 per cent; mineral matter, 5.21 per cent; fixed carbon, 7.68 per cent. As stated, this material is classed as untuitable as gilsonite rather than asphalt proper. It is regarded as suitable for use as a protective coating or paint, as a binder in bitulithic paving materials, and as a roofing material. In quality it is considered equal to the gilsonite that sells for \$2 to \$4 per ton in the American market.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 13th.

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

At the Far Eastern Olympiad to be held this month in Shanghai, Canton will be represented by twenty athletes. This contingent includes a volley-ball team as well as runners and jumpers. A patrol of Boy Scouts is also being sent to take part in the Scout competitions.

RETURN OF JAPANESE.

The Japanese who, on the advice of their Consul, left Canton at the end of last week have nearly all returned.

Although the Government are taking steps to prevent the boycott of Japanese goods, there is a movement on foot amongst a certain class to get the Cantonese to support Chinese industry by buying native goods.

As the Government have not announced anything definite regarding the Sino-Japanese negotiations, the people of Canton are in ignorance of the text of the Demands.

TEA-HOUSE PROTEST AGAINST A NEW TAX.

The tea-houses here, a popular institution among all classes, suspended business a few days ago as a protest against the new tax to be levied on tea-drinking. The tea-house proprietors object more to the way this tax has originated than to the payment of the tax. The local authorities ordered this tax on the recommendation of a certain syndicate which has been granted the monopoly of collecting the tax. Their tender was \$80,000 per annum, and the tea-house proprietors estimate that according to the method of taxation the syndicate would have a profit of at least 300 per cent. Business has been resumed upon the promise that the tax will be abolished or at least modified.

THE CHINESE PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting held in the General Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to conduct the affairs of the local branch of the Chinese Patriotic Fund. The leading commercial and industrial guilds were represented. The local Press is announcing the names of the members elected and giving instances of generous subscriptions having been already received. The trade guilds have approved of a step taken by the proprietors of shops and houses, whereby a big sum is to be subscribed on behalf of their collective staffs, the amounts to be deducted in instalments from the wages of the employees.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

The State Department has received a petition from the representatives of Kwangtung province, requesting the Government to issue orders of prohibition against licensed gambling in the province. After enumerating the various kinds of evils which gambling brings in its train, the petition proceeds to state that gambling is one of the four vices against which the President has recently issued stringent orders, and that since gambling has already been placed under the ban by the Central Government, the vicious practice should not be tolerated in Kwangtung. The petitioners state that the officials who permit gambling to go on offer the excuse that owing to the activity of robbers it necessitates an increase in the number of soldiers, and this in turn involves a proportionate increase in military expenditure, which, according to the allegation of the officials, the Kwangtung provincial government is unable to defray except by authorising gambling in order to increase the revenue. But this, the petitioners add, is only a false pretence which the Kwangtung officials have employed to hoodwink the public for the Kwangtung people and local gentry have abhorred the evil practice and petitioned former Kwangtung Authorities to stop it, and they were willing to bear an additional burden of taxation, the proceeds from which were to make up the losses of the provincial revenue in consequence of the prohibition of gambling. They further pointed out that voracious as Hu Han-min was, the rebel Tutuh of the province who laid hands on any and every source of revenue, this abhorred practice was not revived under his government. Gambling impoverishes the people and increases the number of paupers and unemployed, who, when hard pressed for livelihood, become desperate and turn into robbers and brigands. In this way gambling only serves to increase the number of robbers and brigands notwithstanding the employment of a large number of troops to suppress them.

Peking Gazette.

We have had instances of parents ending five, six or seven sons to the front. But the record of Nellie Morris (mentioned at the Old Bailey) stands by itself. She sent two husbands.

Callender & Co.
The Whisky of the East

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

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WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

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TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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121

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, May 16th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.88	29.86
Temperature	76	68	81
Humidity	71	56	66
Wind Direction	East	0	North
Force	0	0	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 15th... 77
Lowest open air Temperature on 15th... 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 17th to 23rd May.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Mon.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 11	3 8	5 19	3 4		
Tues.	18	0 45	7 2	6 04	1 0		
		1 20	3 6	3 20	3 2		
Wed.	19	1 10	7 0	6 47	1 5		
		1 16	8 8	7 40	1 8		
Thurs.	20	No info.	high	7 04	1 4		
		11 43	6 5	8 36	1 4		
Fri.	21	No info.	high	9 34	1 0		
		0 43	6 3	9 34	1 0		
Satur.	22	No info.	high	10 29	1 7		
		2 11	5 7	9 52	4 0		
Sun.	23	3 46	5 4	11 16	1 8		

DO NOT DESPAIR

even if you have suffered through dreary, dismal days and hideous nights with the affliction of a swollen knee. Do not despair even though physicians and remedies have given you no relief.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is what you need. It will cause the swelling to disappear, and all pain and irritation will vanish. You can walk as easily as in the days of your youth. And then, as countless others have done, you will praise the Balm that cures when all else fails.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. J. S. C. Adam

Mr. G. E. Anderson

Mr. J. E. Asherley

Mr. C. H. Avery

Mr. H. Backhouse

Mr. E. B. Ballies

Mr. C. D. J. Bell

Mr. F. Bigsall

Mr. E. Bopp

Mr. G. C. Bouman

Mr. J. J. Brunting

Mr. F. W. Brune

Mr. G. H. Bryant

Mr. S. Burke

Mr. J. R. Baily

Mr. B. Chatham

Mr. O. P. Cole

Mr. E. Curforth

Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Davis

Mr. J. P. Donora

Miss M. E. Duffy

Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Ehrenfeld

Mr. E. Evansen

Mr. H. A. Farr

Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Golding

Dr. F. Williams

Miss E. Foy

Capt. & Mrs. E. M. French and child

Mr. Deaman Fuller

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Gordon

Mr. J. Gibb

Mr. V. Goulbourn

Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould

Mr. C. L. Goodrich

Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Gordon

Mr. H. L. Griffiths

Miss Griffiths

Mrs. D. P. Griffiths

Mr. N. Halgate

Capt. T. F. Hall

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal

Mr. A. Hanson

Mr. S. E. Harper

Miss H. H. Hays

Mr. A. Hays

Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, C.M.G.

Mr. W. J. Hodge

Mr. C. H. Hodgman

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth

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Mr. J. C. Huthy

Mr. T. H. Hutcheson

Mr. Irving

Mr. B. S. James

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Mr. B. M. Joseph

Mr. E. Joseph

Mr. M. T. Jones

Mr. & Mrs. Th. do

Kryszewski

Mr. J. S. C. Adam

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Mr. J. E. Asherley

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Mr. E. Evansen

Mr. H. A. Farr

Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Golding

Dr. F. Williams

Miss E. Foy

Capt. & Mrs. E. M. French and child

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE ALTERS.

NEW YORK, May 16th.

The American Note, which was almost unanimously approved, affirmed that America awaits Germany's reply to her protest with regard to the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The President is absolutely determined to re-establish international law on the High Seas, and the choice of peace or war rests with Germany.

SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA."

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.

4.35 p.m.

The German Admiralty report upon the sinking of the *Lusitania* is as follows:—

"At 9.20 in the afternoon (Central European time) on May 7th a submarine sighted a steamer, showing no flag, off the South Coast of Ireland in fine clear weather. A torpedo was fired at the *Lusitania* at 3.10 p.m., and hit the starboard side of the ship at the height of the captain's bridge. The detonation was followed immediately by an extremely strong explosion, which must be attributed to the ignition of quantities of ammunition on board. The ship quickly listed and began to sink."

AUSTRALIA CONDEMNS WANTON MURDER.

LONDON, May 14th.

10.20 p.m.

Empire-wide sympathy with the victims of the *Lusitania* crime includes a resolution by the Australian Parliament condemning this wanton murder on the high seas.

The German outrages have caused intense feeling throughout the Dominion. Advice from Melbourne states that the Hon. Mr. Pearce has ordered the closing of all German clubs in Australia.

THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

ROME, May 14th.

5.30 p.m.

The King of Italy received the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber to-day, and afterwards Signor Giolitti was received in audience.

There has been great excitement over the crisis, and the military have been more vigilant than ever to prevent disorders, as the exasperated crowds were shouting "Viva Salandra and Sonnino," and "Down with traitors."

A message from Milan states that a huge crowd made a demonstration in favour of the Government.

The demonstrators were stopped by the troops, who were thereupon accorded an ovation; the demonstrators also giving cheers for Trentino and Trieste.

A body of nationalists joined the demonstrators and fired at them with revolvers. Those attacked immediately charged the nationalists and put them to flight. A passer-by was killed in the mêlée and numbers were wounded.

ITALY DENOUNCES THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, May 15th.

11.40 a.m.

The sensational revelation is made that Italy denounced the Triple Alliance a week ago, but though this did not cause Austria to yield any further, it led to the Italian Cabinet crisis.

Reuter's correspondent reports that Sr. Salandra, Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior, issued an important circular to-day instructing the prefects, if necessary, to hand over the public services charged with the responsibility of maintaining public order to the military, and sternly emphasising the determination to maintain order and respect towards foreigners.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER PIRATE SHIP GONE TO ITS DOOM.

LONDON, May 15th.

3.35 p.m.

The steamer *Collairnie* has arrived at Blyth and reports that she collided with a German submarine in the North Sea at the spot where two trawlers had been torpedoed the same day. The crew felt the shock, which was followed by the appearance of oil on the surface of the sea, and they were convinced that the submarine was sunk.

BRITISH STEAMER COLLIDES WITH SUBMARINE.

LONDON, May 15th.

3.35 p.m.

The steamer *Collairnie* has arrived at Blyth and reports that she collided with a German submarine in the North Sea at the spot where two trawlers had been torpedoed the same day. The crew felt the shock, which was followed by the appearance of oil on the surface of the sea, and they were convinced that the submarine was sunk.

The following cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATIONS.

Tokyo, May 7th.

The following is the full text of the Japanese Government's communiqué sent out to-day:

The Imperial Government have, in the Demands lately presented to the Chinese Government, made it their main object to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the War between Japan and Germany and to bring closer the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China and thus to ensure the permanent peace of the Orient. They, in formulating these Demands, have taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity of trade, and the Open Door, which China has, from time to time, declared to the Powers in regard to China. Accordingly these Demands include, among others, those relating to the disposition of German rights in Shantung, those relating to a recognition of the special position and interests of Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and those relating to the solution of various questions which, for many years, have been pending between the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

CLAUSE I.

Demands Relating to the Province of Shantung.

Article 1.—An engagement on the part of China to consent to all matters which may be agreed upon between the Imperial Government and the German Government with regard to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which, in virtue of Treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article 2.—An engagement on the part of China not to alienate or lease to another Power the Province of Shantung or any portion thereof or any island lying near the coast of the said Province.

Article 3.—The grant to Japan of the right of construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkow with the Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway with the Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway.

CLAUSE II.

Demands Relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Article 1.—An extension of the terms of the lease of the Port Arthur, Dairen and South Manchuria and the Antung-Mukden Railways to a period of 99 years.

Article 2.—Japanese subjects to be permitted to lease or own land necessary either for erecting buildings of various kinds for commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

Article 3.—Japanese subjects to be permitted to reside, travel and carry on business of various kinds, commercial, industrial or otherwise.

Article 4.—Japanese subjects to be granted the mining rights of certain specified mines.

Article 5.—The consent of the Imperial Government to be obtained in advance when China proposes to grant a railway concession to the subjects of a third Power or to procure the supply of capital from a third Power for the construction of a railway or to raise a loan from such a Power on the security of duties or taxes.

Article 6.—The Imperial Government to be consulted before engaging advisers or instructors regarding political, financial or military matters.

Article 7.—The management and control of the Kirin-Changchun Railway to be transferred to Japan for a term of 99 years.

CLAUSE III.

Demands Relating to the Han-Yeh-Ping Company.

Article 1.—Having regard to the close relations between Japanese capitalists and this Company, the Chinese Government to agree to placing the Company, at an opportune moment, under joint Japanese and Chinese management and not to dispose or permit the Company to dispose, without Japan's consent, of any of the rights or property belonging to the Company.

Article 2.—Owing to the necessity for the protection of the interests of Japanese capitalists, the Chinese Government to engage not to permit, without the consent of the Company, any one other than the Company, to work mines situated in the neighbourhood of those belonging to the Company, and also to obtain previous consent in case it is proposed to take measures which may be deemed to affect the Company directly or indirectly.

CLAUSE IV.

Demands Relating to Non-Alienation of the Coast of China or Islands.

The Chinese Government not to alienate or lease to a third Power any ports, bays or islands off the coast of China.

CLAUSE V.

Propositions Relating to the Solution of Pending Questions and others.

Article 1.—The Central Government to engage influential Japanese as political, financial and military advisers.

Article 2.—The Chinese Government to recognise the right of land ownership for the purpose of building Japanese hospitals, temples and schools thereon in the interior of China.

Article 3.—The police in localities where such arrangements are necessary are to be placed under joint Japanese and Chinese administration or Japanese to be employed in police offices in such localities.

Article 4.—China to obtain from Japan the supply of a certain quantity of arms or to establish an arsenal in China under joint Japanese and Chinese management and to be supplied with experts and material from Japan.

Article 5.—Japan to be given the right for the construction of a railway to connect Wuchang with the Kiukiang-Nanchang line and the Nanchang-Hangchow and Nanchang-Chaochow railways.

Article 6.—In view of the relations between the province of Fukien and Formosa and the agreement respecting non-alienation of Fukien, Japan to be consulted whenever foreign Capital is needed in connection with railways and harbour works, including dockyards.

Article 7.—The Chinese Government to recognise the right of preaching by Japan in China.

MEMORANDUM.

With regard to the province of Shantung, China absolutely lacks, it is clear, in her present condition, the power to prevent Germany from recovering her influence in that province and from becoming in the future again a source of disturbance to the Far East. It is therefore natural that Japan, who has, at great sacrifice, driven Germany out of Shantung, should present the above mentioned Demands in order to consider how the rights possessed by Germany should be disposed of and to take measures to prevent a recrudescence of German influence.

Japan's relations in Manchuria have always been especially close, geographically and from the point of view of commercial and industrial interests. Since those relations have been strengthened by two successive wars the predominant position of Japan in that region has been recognised both at home and abroad. The case is almost similar in regard to Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Further, for the advancement of the intimate relations subsisting between Japan and China no effort should be spared to solve definitely on this occasion all pending questions which are likely to lead to difficulties with China and at the same time to make an agreement with a view to prevent future misunderstandings.

The Imperial Government, fully expecting that the Chinese Government would value the friendly sentiments existing between the two countries and would willingly accede to the Japanese proposals, urged them to carry these matters into effect, whereas in other matters China's consent was demanded by reason of treaty and other rights.

With regard to the Demands, which have been formulated after careful and mature consideration on the basis of principles above referred to, the Chinese Government, in disregard of the understanding which was made at the commencement of the negotiations to keep the proceedings of the conferences strictly secret, made public the Japanese proposals in various exaggerated forms and endeavoured to stir up the feelings of the Powers against Japan. They caused the matters discussed at the conference to be published invariably in the newspapers with a view to hinder the progress of the negotiations.

Moreover, although the Imperial Government fully allowed its sincerity by repeatedly explaining the motives of the Demands and endeavoured to hear China's unreserved views on the matter, it is an undeniable fact that the Chinese authorities failed to appreciate the friendly attitude of Japan and persisted in protracting the negotiations. Twenty-five conferences were held in all extending over more than three months, and throughout these conferences the Imperial Government exhausted every means to arrive at a satisfactory solution, but the Chinese Government, although they showed a disposition to agree to the Demands relating to the province of Shantung, yet with regard to South Manchuria they put forward various restrictions upon the most important Demands, namely, those relating to rights regarding residence and land tenure, and they objected to those relating to Eastern Inner Mongolia and various questions enumerated under Heading 5 on the ground that they were derogatory to the sovereign rights of China or conflicted with Treaties with other Powers, and although the Japanese Minister explained that such was not the case, they refused to listen, but recognised that a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations was most important for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government treated the Chinese contentions with every consideration, making very great concessions.

In this spirit of conciliation they revised the proposals presented in their amended Draft to the Chinese Government on April 26th.

In the revised Draft the contentions put forward by the Chinese Government at the conferences were taken into consideration. In this Draft, as regards Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Demands were confined to the present to absolutely necessary matters. Those relating to the Han-Yeh-Ping Company were confined to matters which had been admitted by the Chinese Government at the conferences. As regards the demand respecting the non-alienation of the coast of China the form desired by the Chinese was accepted. The proposals relating to advisers, ownership of land for schools and hospitals and the position of the province of Fukien were all altered in accordance with the views expressed by the Chinese representatives at the conferences. As regards the railways in South China the relations with third parties especially were respected and alterations were made accordingly. The question of the right of preaching was reserved for future negotiation, while those relating to the police and the ownership of sites for temples were withdrawn. The revised Draft is therefore, practically, as follows:

CLAUSE I.

Article 1.—Eastern Inner Mongolia is excluded from the proposals respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

CLAUSE II.

Japanese subjects shall be permitted, in the region of South Manchuria, to lease or buy land necessary either for erecting buildings of various kinds, for commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

CLAUSE III.

Japanese subjects shall have liberty to enter, travel or reside in the region of South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds, commercial, industrial or otherwise.

CLAUSE IV.

Referring to the preceding two provisions, Japanese subjects shall produce before the Chinese local authorities passports duly issued and registered by the said authorities. They shall also observe the Chinese Police Laws or regulations approved by the Japanese Consuls.

In civil and criminal cases, the Japanese Consul, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and a Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese Consul and the Chinese official being permitted each to send an authorized agent to attend the trial and to watch the proceedings; provided that, in a civil suit concerning land between a Japanese and Chinese, the case shall be examined and decided, jointly, by the local Japanese Consul and the Chinese official according to the laws and local customs in China; provided, further, that, in future, when the judicial system in the region shall have been completely reformed, a civil and criminal cases involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the Chinese Courts.

CLAUSE V.

Proposals relating to Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Article 1.—To permit joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese in agricultural and auxiliary industries.

Article 2.—To consult Japan in the first case when China contemplates contracting either railway loans or loans secured on the taxes.

CLAUSE VI.

As regards the Han-Yeh-Ping Company the Chinese Government shall engage to approve any agreement that may be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists and not to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than with Japanese.

CLAUSE VII.

As regards the non-alienation of the coast of China, the Imperial Government will be satisfied with a declaration as suggested by the Chinese Government.

CLAUSE VIII.

As to the other points, the following shall be kept on the records.

(1)—That the Chinese Government will, in case of necessity in the future, employ Japanese advisers.

(2)—In case Japanese subjects desire to lease or purchase land for the purpose of building schools or hospitals in the interior, the Chinese Government will permit them to do so.

(3)—The Chinese Government will send Japanese military officers to Japan in order to make arrangements directly with the Japanese military authorities either for the purchase of arms from Japan and for establishing of an arsenal in China under Japanese and Chinese management.

(4)—That the Chinese Government will grant Japan the desired railway concessions in South China in case it becomes clear that there is no objection in this respect on the part of any other Power, or that the Chinese Government will refrain from entering into any agreement with any other party concerning the railway lines in question until Japan may independently of the present negotiations with China, reach an agreement with the party whose interests, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, are opposed to the proposed line.

(5)—That the question of the freedom of preaching by Japanese missionaries will be left for future discussion.

The proposal for joint administration of the Police is withdrawn. As to Fukien province, the Chinese Government is to engage, in some form, that they will not grant to any other Power the right to build a shipyard, coastal or naval station, or any other of military establishment, or along the coast of Fukien province, and further, that the Chinese Government will not allow any such establishment to be built with any foreign capital on the coast of the said province.

At the same time as the presentation of the revised draft the Imperial Government declared to the Chinese Government that if at the Peace Conference upon the conclusion of the present war, Japan should be given the free disposal of Kiaochow, which she had acquired at an enormous sacrifice, she would return it to China subject to certain conditions, of which the principal ones are as follows:

(a)—The opening of Kiaochow Bay as a commercial port.

(b)—The establishment of a Japanese concession in a locality to be designated by Japan.

(c)—The establishment, if required by the Powers, of an international settlement, and arrangements to be made between the Japanese and Chinese Governments regarding the disposal of the public structures and properties of the German Government.

Germany having, after many years of labour and expenditure of money, converted Kiaochow into an important military and commercial port as a basis of her expansion in the East, German influence in this part of China grew with the development of Kiaochow and became so firmly established that it was utterly hopeless for China, single-handed, to regain possession of the territory leased to Germany.

Japan, desiring to remove this source of danger which might in the future again disturb the peace of the East, again turned to the peace of life and money, and now that it is in her hands, she is almost at liberty to dispose of it as she will. She is certainly under no obligation to return it to China, but she offered of her own will to return Kiaochow because she was anxious to promote friendly relations with China and to maintain general peace in the Far East.

The Chinese Government, however, has failed to reciprocate Japan's intentions, accommodation and conciliation and on May 1st presented a counter draft which was declared to be their final answer. In this counter draft the Chinese Government recognise with regard to South Manchuria the right of residence, trade and the leasing of land to Japanese subjects in the interior, but China refused

to grant long leases, and demands that Japanese subjects submit to Chinese police laws and regulations and be liable to the same taxes and the same duties as the Chinese, and that all actions arising out of land disputes, whether between Japanese and Chinese or between Japanese themselves, shall come under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts.

As regards Eastern Inner Mongolia, they put limitations on the extent of that region and refuse to permit the main point of the Japanese demand, which is for joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese in agriculture and auxiliary industries.

Further:—

(a)—The demand at the same time the unconditional surrender of the leased territory of Kiaochow;

(b)—The recognition of the right of the Chinese Government to participate in the coming peace negotiations between Japan and Germany;

(c)—Indemnification by Japanese for all losses suffered by China in consequence of the war between Japan and Germany; and

(d)—The immediate removal of the various military establishments of the Japanese army and the prompt evacuation of the leased territory.

They also refused all the proposals contained in Group V. of the Japanese amended project, except that relating to Fukien.

In this counter draft the Chinese Government further, in disregard of responsible statements made by their representatives at the conference, revived in some cases Articles which had already been withdrawn and in others made alterations in matters which they had agreed to. Moreover, they made demands which it is impossible for Japan to accede to, such as those for the unconditional surrender of Kiaochow, and indemnification for losses incurred through war between Japan and Germany.

Furthermore, the Chinese Government declare that their counter draft formulates their final decision. Accordingly, so long as Japan refuses to accede to these demands, whatever agreement may have been arrived at on other points must ultimately be abortive and the terms offered by China prove illusory.

The Imperial Government deeply regrets to perceive from the attitude of the Chinese Government that it is no longer any use to continue the present negotiations. Nevertheless, being desirous, with a view to the maintenance of peace in the Orient, to make every effort to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion and thus to avoid complications in the situation, the Imperial Government, taking fully into account the wishes of the Chinese Government, has decided, with great forbearance, to leave out of the present negotiations and reserve for future discussion all the items specified in Group V. of the amended draft except that relating to Fukien, about which an agreement has been reached.

The Imperial Government instructed their Minister at Peking, on May 6th, that in conveying this decision to the Chinese Government, he should earnestly advise them to give due regard to Japan's sentiment of accommodation and conciliation, and express, after careful consideration, assent, without delay, to the Japanese amended draft, and at the same time, announce that the Chinese Government expect from the Chinese Government satisfactory response to this advice not later than 6 p.m. on May 9th.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ATAGOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,523, K. Kawamura, 14th May—Mikio 7th May, 10th May—Mitsun Bussan Kaisha.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 2,912, T. Hori, 10th May—Shanghai 7th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 2,471, H. Kawai, 14th May—Keelung 11th May, General—Doddwell & Co.

CHIVETER, Chinese str., 477, Ross, 4th May—Shanghai 30th April, General—Chinese.

DEHODOCUS, British str., 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 7th May—Singapore 2nd April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FAUSANG, British str., 2,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th May—Saigon 7th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chikida, 14th May—Mojji 8th May, Coal—Mitsun Bussan Kaisha.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,060, A. Sveon, 11th May—Selman, Borneo, 5th May, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HANSANG, British str., 1,385, A. C. Kennedy, 9th May—Sandakan 3rd May, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,215, S. Fujisaki, 12th May—Mojji 6th May, Coal—Mitsun Bussan Kaisha.

HOPSANG, British str., 1,350, C. A. Robertson, 13th May—Bangkok 2nd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUPA, British str., 1,205, C. P. Cole, 9th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

IKOMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,207, B. Fukuyei, 14th May—Mojji 8th May, Coal—Order.

KYMBANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th May—Kobe 9th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERNA, British str., 4,355, John Hill, 11th May—San Francisco 9th May, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SANGOLA, British str., 3,995, Milne, R.N.R., 13th May—Mojji 8th May, General—David Sassoon & Co.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 14th May—Manila 11th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

YUNNAN, British str., 1,222, French, 11th May—Shanghai 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—Concert at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 20th May—8.15 p.m.—Helen y Dallas at the Theatre Royal.

—The Quintet.

Saturday, 22nd May—Noon—Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [363]

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IJBODAS... SHANGHAI 19th May. JAVA 21st May.

TJIKINI ... JAV 2nd half of May.

* TJIMANOEK JAPAN 26th May. JAVA 28th May.

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1915. Telephone No. 1574. [8]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 16th May—Bangkok 9th May, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
 CHENOTU, British str., 1,328, Speed, 15th May—Bangkok 6th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHEIAN MARU, Jap str., from Canton.
 DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 859, Murakami, 16th May—Swatow 14th May, General.—Onaka Shosen Kaisha.
 HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 16th May—Swatow 15th May, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
 HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., 4,031, S. Tomioka, 16th May—Japan 12th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Marguerite, Hoihow 14th May, General.—A. R. Marty.
 KUEICHO, British str., 1,220, E. Forsyth, 14th May—Tientsin 7th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KWANGHAI, Chinese str., 1,468, G. McArthur, 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Chinese.
 KWANGTAN, Chinese str., from Canton.
 KUTANG, British str., 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th May—Singapore 9th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,217, D. H. Davies, 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NEHA, French str., 1,217, G. McArthur, 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
 ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,538, E. H. S. Baikie, 16th May—Melbourne 14th April, General.—Order.
 TAMOW, Russian str., 4,441, L. Alexieff, 14th May—Colombo—Ten—Order.
 TIENTSIN, British str., from Canton.
 TONG LEE, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 15th May—Bangkok 7th May, General.—Chinese.
 TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, Takano, 15th May—Singapore 9th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 TUNGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,995, Yamata, 14th May—Chingwantao 6th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

May 15th.
 CHEONGSHING, British str., for Tientsin.
 COLOMBO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 DEUTER, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 EASTERN, British str., for Australia.
 HALOTIS, Dutch str., for Japan.
 HONGWAN, British str., for Amoy.
 HUICHOW, British str., for Wei-hai-wei.
 KANSU, British str., for Dairen.
 KUEICHO, British str., for Newchwang.
 KUNG PING, Chinese str., for Canton.
 LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
 NEHA, French str., for Saigon.
 RANGON MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 SINGAPORE, British str., for Hongkong.
 SINGAPORE, British str., for Wakamatsu.
 SINGAPORE, British str., for Hoihow.
 TIENTSIN, Dutch str., for Batavia.
 YUENKANG, Dutch str., for Manila.
 May 16th.
 ALBAINIA, British str., for Chingwantao.
 DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Fusan.
 CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., for Hongkong.
 KANCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
 KANSU MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
 M. S. Dairen, British str., for Fusan.
 SHUNTAN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 SHUNTAN MARU, Jap. str., for Karatsu.
 TAKSANG, British str., for Haiphong.
 TIENTSIN, British str., for Tientsin.
 TITAN, British str., for Manila.
 TOKYO MARU, Jap. str., for Tayeh.
 TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 TUNGTAU MARU, Jap. str., for Chingwantao.
 WAICHO, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per Anna, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Mr. Ward.
 Per Luchow, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Mrs. Shenstone, Mr. and Mrs. Mariani and 2 children, 3 Misses Mariani, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Bysack, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell.
 Per Aera, from Kobe, Mr. Shanton, Mr. and Mrs. Kusui, Mr. Miyamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Konomoto, from Shanghai, Mr. T. A. Erabit, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, R. P. Eulston and Johnson, Frere Nifler.
 Per St. Albans, from Melbourne, Mr. Blechynen, Mrs. Suttors, Misses Langtree and Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. J. Womack.
 Per Hailan, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mr. N. J. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Geo. K. Cheney, Mr. C. Jensen, Rev. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lighburn, and Mr. Morgan.
 Per Kutsang, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Rev. Lec. Messrs. Walker, Durham, Williams, Girandier, Lahlun, Munro, Ivens, Great, Muhta, Misses Williams, Denny, Barber, Franklin, Matheson, Abrahamson, Mr. and Mrs. Muhta and two children.
 Per Hitachi Maru, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mr. J. Toyokawa, Mr. Y. K. Vanderwale, Mr. John W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Taudurabara and three children, Mr. K. Yamanski, Mr. J. Saxton, Mrs. H. Furukawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sabari, Mr. and Mrs. K. Makino, and Mr. M. Sano.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P.M. str. Korea is due to arrive at Hongkong this morning.
 The P.M. str. Siberia sailed from Yokohama on May 12th for Hongkong via Manila. She is carrying the mails and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst. *Antelope* left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May, p.m., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Tuesday, 25th May.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The str. Japan sailed from Calcutta on the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.
 Anchoria, sailed from Liverpool, May 8th.
 Bengali, sailed from Suez, May 12th.
 SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.
 Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th May.
 Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 20th May.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Kowloon and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Hake Road. 3. From Hake Road to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	KEY	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & CANTON	NEHELO	Brit. str.	—	J. Gantt, D.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	G. F. Lyndon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	E. E. Cope	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th June
MARSHALLS, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KURE, HONOLULU, & SAN FRANCISCO	CITY OF NEWCASTLE	Brit. str.	—	T. H. H.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MUSKOD MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	TUGAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th June
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About End of May.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PERNA	Am. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & JAPAN	KORSA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 28th inst. at 1 p.m.
KORSA	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.
KORSA	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tomioka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 a.m.
KORSA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. L. Smith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 a.m.
KORSA	ALONKHAM	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
KORSA	SURAT	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at Noon.
KORSA	KUTANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
KORSA	CHUPHONG	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 4 p.m.
KORSA	CHUPHONG	Brit. str.	—	Schenk	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 4 p.m.
KORSA	CHUPHONG	Brit. str.	—	B. Kon	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 6 p.m.
KORSA	KATOKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Meadell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
KORSA	LUKOW	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
KORSA	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
KORSA	YONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valenzuela	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
KORSA	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, D.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at 10 a.m.
KORSA	KALAMIA	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
KORSA	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
KORSA	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & Co.	On 21st inst. at 1 p.m.
KORSA	HATAY	Jap. str.	—	W. O. Fennmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & Co.	On 25th inst. at 1 p.m.
KORSA	BAIKONG	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
KORSA	BAIKONG	Brit. str.	—	R. Tokushige	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at 3 p.m.
KORSA	BAIKONG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at 4 p.m.
KORSA	BAIKONG	Brit. str.	—	J. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.
KORSA	BAIKONG	Brit. str.	—	P. Belle	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
KORSA	HIGO	Brit. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 7 a.m.
KORSA	MILAN, R.M.S.	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	DAVID SAMPSON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
KORSA	D. A. Gardner	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at 8 p.m.
KORSA	A. Kennedy	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 25th June.
KORSA	S. Tokushige	Brit. str.	—	S. Tokushige	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
KORSA	DAIGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 18th May, Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 19th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 19th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 20th May, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd May, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Sunday, 23rd May, D'light.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Saturday, 29th May, 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "KUTSANG," "HINSANG," and "KUMSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Japan Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time completed 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSANG," "KUTSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via Canton to Hongkong. Time completed 6 days.
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 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
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Hongkong, 25th February, 1915.

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THE Steamship

"NUBIA,"
 Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOORZAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "ARABIA," due in London on the 2nd July, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
 R. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1915.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE," about end of May.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "SAINT RONALD," Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1915. [335]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE,"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 10th June.

For Freight, etc., apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [378]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAGOYA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 11th May, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at quayside in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OR ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service—Author of—"The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 49 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kullin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARR, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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[illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman-Empire are suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Korea	17th inst.
EUROPE	Gordillere	17th inst.
AMERICA	Siberia	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, Maassat and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Typhoon	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits	Senang	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Sapora	Pasanga	Monday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Singora	Monday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Borneo Maru	Monday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via Korea	Cordillere	Monday, 17th, 3.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Letters	Monday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 22nd inst.)		
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Hongkong	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Kato Maru	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania & New Guinea via Thursday	Hilachi Maru	Tuesday, 18th, 9.15 A.M.
Sandakan	Letters	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco	Minsang	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Persia	Tuesday, 18th, 10.15 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Haitan	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Letters	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 22nd inst.)	Luchow	Tuesday, 18th, 2.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Letters	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	Taming	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Welshpool, Oboloe and Tientsin	Awa Maru	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Kueichow	Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
	Kisano Maru	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
	Letters	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Yingchow	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Letters	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 24th inst.)		
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 21st, Noon
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Teon	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

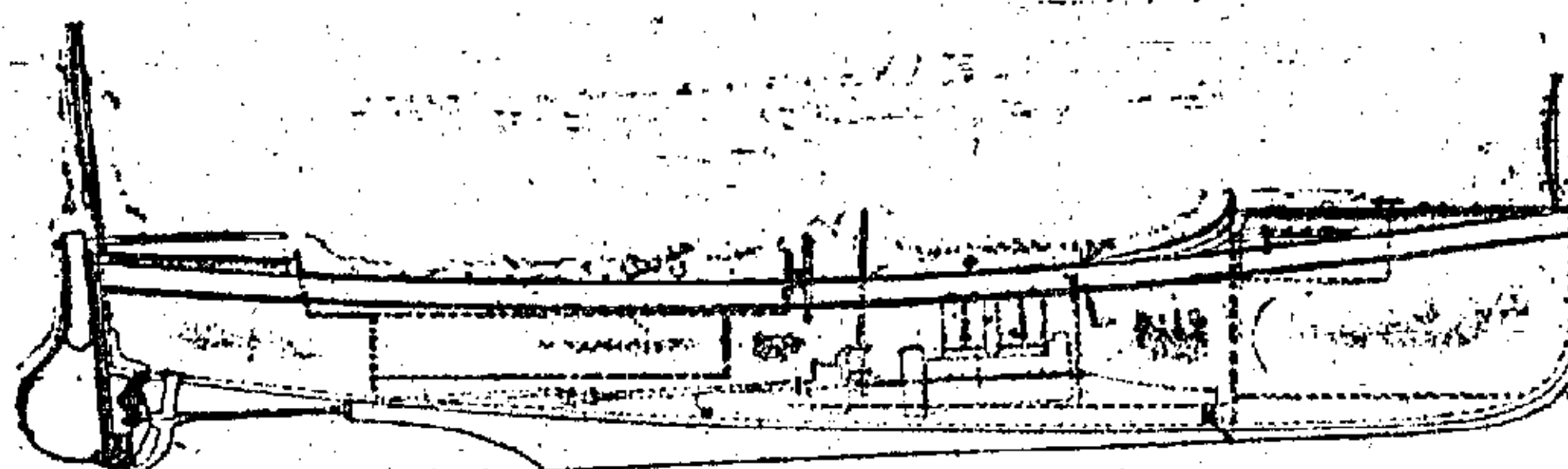
LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Obong Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shaukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumohuk	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namhan and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamohun	10.00 A.M. 11.40 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BATHING PARTIES.

THE Fast Steam Launch "MOLLIE" is now available for BATHING PARTIES, having GOVT. PASSENGER CERTIFICATE and PASS to leave the Harbour and return during the official day. To avoid disappointment, Parties are requested to book early this month.



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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 16th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/2
	Credits, at 4 months sight	1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/2
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand	230 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months sight	241
ON GERMANY:—	On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demands	136 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demand	136 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight	78
	Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—	On demand	89 1/2
ON MANILA:—	On demand—Peso—	89 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand	110 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:—	On demand	8 1/2 p
ON SAIGON:—	On demand	8 1/2 p
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand	85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$10.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per seal		\$57.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.		23 1/2

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS:—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$780, buyers	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation	50,000	\$12	all	\$9 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Insurance Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8.08, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 98, sales	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14, sales	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 87, buyers	
Loos Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers	
Seyphoe Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 43	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 154, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers	
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$34, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCK AND WHARVES:—					
Hkong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$294, buyers	5 p.c.
Hkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61	
Shai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 83	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.75, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$41, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$113, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$185	5 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$264, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$5.10, sales	
INSURANCES:—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$360, sal. & buy.	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$20, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	all	\$385, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 170, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	all	\$100, sal. & buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
Yankee Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100	all	\$225, sal. & buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
LAND AND BUILDINGS:—					
Hkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$108, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$10, sellers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$75, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$40, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 102 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$70, buyers	
Mastohappi toti Biji, Beach-on	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, buyers	
Landown exploitable in Langkat					
Mining:—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$4	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3.50	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$3.50, sellers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	8 p.c.
Refineries:—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$117, sal. & buy.	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$79 1/2, sal. & buy.	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES:—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$4.50, buyers	7 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$45, buyers	4 p.c.
Hkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$15	all	\$23	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000,000	\$25	all	\$99	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$1	all	\$9 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Ster Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37, sal. & buy.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$24	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	120,000	\$5	all	\$3 1/2	8 1/2 p.c.
STORIES AND DISPENSARIES:—					
Powell, Wm. Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$6, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$7.00, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Ts. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

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INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

(10)

Mashery Fires

Mashery Fires

EGYPTS

BEST.

SPECIALS.

\$1.50 a Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	\$1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$1,500,000
Silver	\$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

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For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

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N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

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Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed " ... 1,125,000

Paid-up " ... 562,500

Reserve Fund " ... 500,000

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913.

MANAGER [119]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 20,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)

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G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.

No. 4, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

[12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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